

**VIRGINIA!**  
100 GUNS CAPTURED IN RICHMOND.  
6,000 Prisoners and 5,000 Stand of Arms also Taken!

**OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.**  
An Interesting Account by Our Special Correspondent.

**A DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.**  
How the Leading Confederates Fled.  
A Review of the Five Days' Struggle for the Rebel Capital.

**Official Dispatches.**  
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON.  
Wednesday, April 5-8 p. m.  
Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, New-York: The following telegram gives all the details received by the Department in relation to the military operations at Richmond, not heretofore published.  
ERWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.  
Aiken's Landing, Va., April 5-11 30 a. m.  
Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War: Little is known at City Point. There are but few officers left, and these are overwhelmed with work. Lee telegraphed Davis at 3 o'clock, p. m., of Sunday, that he was driven back and must evacuate. This was announced in church. Davis had sold his furniture previously at auction, and was ready to leave. All the leading men got away that evening.  
The Rebel iron-clads were exploded. The Virginia lies sunk in the James River, above the obstructions. Well met the city on fire. All the business portion of Main-st. to the river was destroyed. The bridges across the river were also destroyed.  
Many of the families remain. Mrs. Lee remains. At Petersburg the public stores were burned, and a few houses caught fire, but not much damage was done to the city. The bridges there were also destroyed. I will report fully from Richmond. I cannot get a clear idea of our loss. The only General killed is Winthrop. Potter is dangerously wounded in the groin. Gen. Grant has commanded the armies in person since the beginning of the operations.  
G. A. DANA, Asst. Sec'y of War.  
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON.  
Wednesday, April 5, 1865.  
Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX: A telegram just received by this department from Richmond, states that Gen. Weitzel captured in Richmond 1,000 well-armed prisoners and 5,000 Rebel wounded found in the hospitals, 500 pieces of artillery and 5,000 stand of arms were captured.  
The President went to Richmond yesterday and returned to City Point today.  
The Surgeon-General reports that Mr. Seward, who was thrown from his carriage this evening, is doing well. His arm was broken between the elbow and shoulder. His face was much bruised. The fracture has been reduced, and the case presents no alarming symptoms.  
ERWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

**RICHMOND.**  
DETAILS OF THE OCCUPATION.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.  
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 5, 1865.  
Your correspondent, Arthur Henry, the first to enter Richmond, has just returned with the following report. He left that city yesterday.  
BALLARD HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., Monday, April 4, 1865.  
Here this, the readers of THE TRIBUNE will have become aware of the fact that Richmond has fallen. It was surrendered to our troops by the Mayor of the city at eight o'clock on Monday morning, the 3d inst. The Second Brigade of the Third Division of the Twenty-Second Corps, commanded by Gen. Ripley, led the advance upon the town. Maj. Gen. Weitzel and his staff headed the column.  
Upon entering the suburbs of the city, Gen. Weitzel sent a small detachment of the 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, under the command of Maj. Stevens to meet the Mayor of the city, from whom Gen. W. received the keys of the public buildings. The Army of the James then marched triumphantly into the Rebel capital, having met with no opposition whatever.  
**THE RECEPTION.**  
After leaving our works in front of the Rebel intrenchments, our army was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the populace, who have thus far behaved in a becoming manner, and have shown us every respect.  
**THE NEGROES.**  
The colored population were excessively jubilant and danced for very joy at the sight of their sable brethren in arms, the Twenty-fifth Corps, who followed close upon the heels of Gen. Ripley's brigade of the Twenty-fourth Corps, in the entire of the Union forces into Richmond.  
**TAKING POSSESSION.**  
About daylight on the morning of the surrender, our forces were formed in line of battle in front of our works confronting Richmond, and were then moved up by Gen. Weitzel. A few stray shots were fired by the retreating Rebels, inflicting no one. Beyond this no opposition was offered us and our troops filed into the Rebel works and up the Osborne and Newmarket road to the city.  
**WHAT THE REBELS LEFT BEHIND.**  
An inspection of the Rebel works disclosed the fact of their having left in great haste. Many of their quarters were left without a thing being taken out of them. Pistols, revolvers, carbines and arms of every description were found in profusion, clothing of every description was in abundance, and in some of the officers quarters were found their private correspondence, diaries, &c.  
**TORPEDOES.**  
While stragglers were pillaging the deserted camps our army continued its march toward the city. The enemy had planted torpedoes in front of Fort Gilmore, and so thickly that it was found necessary to march the column in single file through the fort. They had attached to every torpedo a stick with a piece of red webbing tied to it, to mark the locality of the infernal machines. This precaution had been observed for the safety of their own men. Gen. Weitzel had some days previously been informed of the fact of their having planted the torpedoes, and how they were marked.  
**A WISE PRECAUTION.**  
The General's precaution of not moving until daylight over the ground immediately in front of Fort Gilmore was a very wise one, as, had the torpedoes been exploded, the destruction of life must necessarily have been great.

**New-York Tribune.**

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**IN RICHMOND.**  
A couple of hours more brought us into the heart of the Rebel city.  
**THE CONFLAGRATION.**  
The sight of the burning buildings was truly sorrowful. That part of the city along the river front known as the main business part was one vast sheet of flame.  
**A GRAND SCENE.**  
What with the roaring and dashing and clashing, bearing and tumbling buildings, the shouts of our soldiers moving up the main streets to the Capitol, the music of Union bands playing the Star Spangled Banner the shouts of welcome and the excitement of the people, was a scene of grandeur and magnificence never to be effaced from memory.  
**A THRILLING THOUGHT.**  
The thought of entering the City of Richmond, that city seemingly the objective point of a four years war in such a style without a struggle, after many hard fought battles to possess it, in which thousands of brave heroes have been slain, was calculated to thrill the hearts of all in the column.  
**RESTORING ORDER.**  
Gen. Weitzel immediately established his headquarters in the State Capitol, in the hall lately occupied by the Virginia House of Delegates, and immediately instituted measures to restore order to the town, as all was a Babel of confusion.  
**GEN. WEITZEL'S ORDER.**  
The following order was issued by Gen. Weitzel, directly after taking up his headquarters in the city:  
**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES.**  
RICHMOND, Va., April 5, 1865.  
Major-Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, commanding detachment of the Army of the James, announces the occupation of the City of Richmond by the armies of the United States under command of Lieut.-Gen. Grant. The people of Richmond are assured that we come to restore to them the blessings of peace, prosperity and freedom, under the flag of the Union. The citizens of Richmond are requested to remain for the present quietly within their houses, and to avoid all public assemblies or meetings in the public streets. An efficient Provost guard will immediately reestablish order and tranquility within the city. Martial law is for the present proclaimed. Brig.-Gen. George F. Shepley, United States Volunteers, is hereby appointed Military Governor of Richmond. Lieut.-Col. Fred. S. Manning, Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the James, will act as Provost-Marshal of Richmond. Commanders of detachments doing guard duty in the city will report to him for instructions. By command of Major-Gen. Weitzel. D. D. WHEELER, A. A. G.

**DAVIS'S HOUSE APPROPRIATED.**  
Gen. Weitzel has taken for his private residence the mansion of Jeff. Davis. A portion of his staff are quartered with him, and the remainder in a splendid dwelling a few doors below.  
**THE INTERIOR.**  
The interior of Davis's house presented the appearance of having been very hastily evacuated by him. Everything in fine order and good repair. Many of Mrs. Davis's little nicknacks and ornaments are yet to be found on the mantles and bureaus of her room.  
**THE FORTIFICATIONS.**  
The cordon of works around the city I have as yet had little time to examine. A glance at them, however, satisfies me that their strength has in no wise been exaggerated. The forts are mostly of a massive size, and are situated in naturally impregnable positions, well mounted with guns of the heaviest caliber.  
**GUNS CAPTURED.**  
The number of guns captured in the works around the city are roughly estimated at about three hundred. They were all spiked, but otherwise left uninjured.  
**THE RAMS.**  
The powder magazine in Fort Darling, and the Rebel rams in the James River below, were blown up with a terrific noise. The shock was distinctly felt for miles around.  
**THE STEAMERS.**  
All the steamers at the wharves—with the exception of the William Allison, Rebel flag-of-truce steamer—were destroyed, together with a new iron-clad upon the stocks.  
**THE BURNED OUT.**  
The yard around the State Capitol is literally covered with the household utensils of the burned-out families. The Capitol itself has not been injured.  
**THE DEATH-BLOW.**  
The residents here firmly believe that the Rebellion has received its death-blow, and are rejoicing over their release from the tyranny of Jefferson Davis.  
**OUR SOLDIERS.**  
Our soldiers have conducted themselves in a becoming manner, much to the astonishment of the people, who expected that vengeance would be visited upon them.  
**GEN. WEITZEL.**  
In conclusion, I would pay a tribute to Major-Gen. Weitzel. His courteous bearing toward the civilians in the city, and his determination to suppress all rebellious sentiments, secured for him at once the esteem and confidence of all.  
**COL. MANNING.**  
Much credit is also due Lieut.-Col. Fred. S. Manning, Provost-Marshal of Richmond for the manner in which he has discharged his necessarily arduous duties. Active yet vigilant, he is praised by all.

**PETERSBURG.**  
THE APPEARANCE OF THE CITY.  
From Our Special Correspondent.  
WASHINGTON, April 5, 1865.  
Your special correspondent, F. D., at headquarters of Lieut.-Gen. Grant, sends the following report in addition to his dispatch of yesterday:  
**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.**  
IN THE FIELD, April 3, 1865.  
**CAPTURE OF GUNS.**  
The results of the battle of yesterday are great, as I was led to expect. The entire line of Rebel defenses fell into our hands at 5 a. m. today. At least 38 guns were taken in the fight, 16 being captured by the Sixth Corps, and the rest by our cavalry. The guns taken by the Sixth Corps have been sent to City Point, where twenty 3-pounders—some being steel and the rest brass. But the best result was the forcing of the great Rebel army into the field, where it cannot make any stand against our numerous army, flushed with success.  
**ENTRY INTO PETERSBURG.**  
The General-Commanding and staff passed through the city at 11 a. m., this day, and took the field by the Appomattox. In order to get a view of the battle-field from the enemy's side. The artillery went out on the Weldon Road as far as Battery 40. This work covered the railroad and the lead works by the side of it. The latter have not been used for a long time. I learn.  
**THE WORKS.**  
Battery Forty, and the line of defenses to its right and left, including Battery 45, were still held by the enemy when night put an end to the battle of yesterday and these they evacuated in the dead of night.  
This section of the line was not really so strong as it appeared to be from our line, and it could have been carried. In rear of Battery 40 was another line of defenses covering the Southside Railroad, and the fire of these could command the works in its front; this also could have been taken, but it would have cost us a serious loss of life, which was spared by allowing the enemy time to quit the works.  
**THE CITY.**  
On passing through the city I saw most of the stores closed, and a few people in the streets, the Ninth Corps was the first to enter, and some of its flags were hoisted upon the Court-House.  
**FIRES.**  
Some large fires were to be seen in the street—one of a large tobacco warehouse near the Jarrah House. The depot of the Norfolk Railroad was also on fire, and the tram bridge over the Appomattox was reduced to a few charred beams. These fires were the work of the enemy, who was resolved to leave nothing of use to us behind.  
**A WELCOME.**  
At first when our troops entered the city most of the women were to be seen waving something or other white, in token of welcome and peace. On the faces of some were real smiles, and no doubt on those of others the smile dimmed a bitter heart; for more than anything else led the Scotch fair sex to greet the army with this mockery of a welcome.  
**THE NEGROES.**  
They showed signs of real gladness at our coming; and this was the more evidenced by the old men who sang as we passed them; and some even, in the warmth of their delight, took hold of the hands of our boys and sang a welcome with a few steps, by way of keeping time to the chant. At this the boys would burst into loud laughs while the old negroes would take for plaudits, and go away singing the louder.  
**THE MARKET.**  
In my peregrinations I went by some markets—empty markets; nothing was there for sale. No meat, no vegetables, or anything else. It is true when I passed by the markets it was not the time for business, but there was a very evident lack of the necessities of life.  
**FOOD.**  
Was no scarce that the poor went out to our old camps to pick up the rations of beef and hard bread lying about there, and many carried off the blankets they found lying in the log huts. The contrast between plenty on our side and want on the other was very great. There was a total lack of business to be seen in the city, and the writer only wondered how the people managed to live. All were a thin, sallow look of half want, that it was sad to see.

**TOBACCO.**  
Of this there seemed to be any quantity. Indeed the great features were a want of food and an abundance of tobacco. Our boys were to be seen going about with large "plugs" stuck in their belts or in their hands. There seemed to be a glut of the weed, and in wanton play they threw plugs at each other.  
**"APPLE-JACK."**  
This, too, was found to be plenty by those who were cunning in the bringing to light of such things, and may a fellow was to be seen reeling about under its potent influence; but I saw no cases of great excess. The apple-jack is a pleasant drink for any one who "lukes," and in an army who does not drink?  
**GUARDS OVER PROPERTY.**  
At most of the stores or better houses there were guards placed by order of the Provost-Marshal. Any citizen who applied for guard against pilage, got it. The number of men thus on duty was very large to-day.  
**RAILROAD TO CITY POINT.**  
The road to City Point is being put in running order in the least possible time, and it will be open for traffic by to-morrow. Supplies can then be brought direct to the city, which will serve as a base for a time. Light boats will soon be able to run up the Appomattox; also that plenty will soon reign where want has been so much felt.  
**YOUNG MEN.**  
are to be seen in the streets who are fit for service, and this surprised the writer not a little in view of the rigid conscription of the Rebel Government. By some means or other, many of the young men of this city have managed to evade the law.  
**THE WOMEN.**  
seem to have fared better than the men, for few of them showed any signs of want, and many of the young women of this city are very well looking, but they affect to avert their glances from any one in "blue" coat; evidently the men in grey have been in favor with them.  
**PRESIDENT LINCOLN.**  
was here this day for a time, and no doubt was well pleased to see the inside of a city which has long held out against our army. For a few days he has been staying at City Point in expectation of the event which has now been realized.  
**THE CAMPAIGN.**  
On the 31st ult., the third day after the campaign opened, there seemed reason to doubt that the success which has attended our army was going to be met with, but all has so far ended well.  
**OUR LOSSES.**  
Of course no reports of our losses can yet be got. All are too busy with the enemy now to attend to lists of casualties, and it is as much as can be done to take care of the wounded.  
**LISTS OF THE WOUNDED.**  
I will try to send on as soon as it can be done.  
These headquarters are at Sutherland Station, Southside Railroad. F. D.

**Associated Press Accounts.**  
PETERSBURG, Monday, April 3, 1865.  
The Army of the Potomac has been in and out of Petersburg this morning, merely making a flying visit. The Rebels commenced evacuating last night at 10 o'clock, and by 3 o'clock this morning were across the river, having burned about a million dollars worth of tobacco, the Southside Railroad depot and the bridges across the Appomattox.  
Our troops charged the inner line of works at daylight, taking a picket line of some 500 men prisoners. The troops, on entering the city, behaved most admirably, not more than half a dozen stores being entered by them, and these mostly containing tobacco, cigars, liquors, etc. The Provost guard soon arrived and established order.  
The Mayor of the town met the troops as they entered, and handed to the officer commanding the following communication, offering the surrender of the city:  
Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, Commanding Armies of the United States, or the Major-General commanding the United States forces in front of Petersburg:  
GENTLEMEN: The City of Petersburg having been evacuated by the Confederate troops, we, a committee authorized by the Common Council, do hereby surrender the city to the United States forces, with a request for the protection of the persons and property of the inhabitants.  
We are, respectfully, your obedient servants.  
W. W. TORRES, Mayor.  
J. A. WATTS, Mayor-Committee.  
Petersburg, April 3, 1865.  
Protection was promised on the part of the troops, and the citizens have no cause of complaint, for certainly there is no instance on record where an army, after lying so long in front of a place of so much importance, and losing so many men in the effort to capture it, entered with less disorder, and doing less damage to private property than in this case. The citizens did not show themselves during the fore part of the day, but after discovering that our soldiers were orderly and well behaved, with no disposition to disturb or annoy any one, they began to make their appearance at the doors and windows of their residences, and later in the day, even entering familiarly into conversation, many expressing their joy quietly that the Confederates had gone, and hoping that the war would soon be over.  
For more than a month past the Rebel troops have been receiving less rations than ever before, only just enough being brought to last from day to day. The citizens say they have suffered much, but it is well to take such stories with a good deal of allowance.  
The Rebels managed to get away with all their artillery excepting one or two old columbades, and a few heavy mortars which they could not transport readily. A large number of men deserted and hid away in town until our troops entered, when they made their appearance and were taken into custody. It is believed they retreated toward Lynchburg or Danville, but they will have to make good time if they elude the pursuit of our army, now flushed with victory and willing to travel at any rate and any distance to head them off.  
The city presents a very cleanly and respectable appearance, and there are many residences here that would do no discredit to Fifth-ave. Many of the houses in the lower part of the city have been badly injured by the shot and shell thrown from our batteries last summer, and since that time most of the houses located there have been vacated.  
5 o'clock, p. m.—Ever since morning our troops have been passing through the city westward, taking the Cox and River Roads to Sutherland Station, on the Southside Railroad, where our Headquarters are to camp to-night.  
At this hour the rear guard, in charge of Col. Taylor (of Maryland), are passing, and the wagon trains are to follow.  
The railroad from City Point here is to be put in running order immediately, and although it is not expected that a permanent base will be established here, yet it will be held as a depot to deliver supplies to the army so long as it is within reach. All the rolling stock of the railroad was run off toward Richmond, but in this Department they must have been very deficient, or they would not have burned so much tobacco.  
A courier has arrived from Sheridan stating that the two Divisions that were cut off, and which it was expected would be either badly whipped or captured, had crossed the Appomattox some 10 or 12 miles above Petersburg, but he was following, skirmishing with their rear guard and expecting to have an engagement to-day. Troops are rapidly pushing on to its assistance and before noon another victory over the enemies of the Union may be gained.  
The report of Gen. A. P. Hill's death is confirmed by the citizens here, some of whom saw his body. Among the casualties, a complete list of which is

colored troops march up Washington-st. this morning in steady column, and I witnessed the delight which beamed in the faces of the native black population when they realized that the links which had bound them in slavery were broken and had fallen at their feet, and I saw also the curl of wounded pride, which told on the lip of many a long-haired patron of the lash as he too became sensible of the fact that his human chattels were free forever. I propose to give somewhat in *extenso* an account of the operations of the five days campaign which compelled these radical changes in the military situation.  
**PREPARATIONS FOR THE OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.**  
As the mariner reads in the sky evidences of the approaching storm, so may we discover in the military horizon sure indications of the coming of active operations. For some time before the late campaign preparations for work might be seen going forward on all sides. A week of beautiful weather, as warm, balmy and breezy as May days, ushered in the fourth month. The roads had become hard, and it was evident that the campaign was about to commence. From their scouts, or from some other source, the enemy had obtained information of the intended movement, and were growing uneasy. On Saturday night, Fort Steadman, on the line of the Ninth Corps, was attacked by the enemy—what result is now well known to the public, and several other minor demonstrations made along our line.  
On Saturday, the 25th of March, Turner's Division of Gibbon's Corps, Army of the James, was dispatched to the Chickahominy for the purpose of supporting Sheridan in his crossing in case of an attack by the enemy. On the same night, Sheridan's forces quietly crossed the Chickahominy at Jones's Bridge, meeting with no resistance, and on Sunday crossed the James and Appomattox at Varina and Broadway Landings, bronzing a short distance south of the last-mentioned stream.  
On Sunday, the 26th, the Army of the James was honored by a visit from the President, the Lieutenant-General, Admiral Porter, and several other civil and military officials of note. The coming of the President has always but briefly preceded activity in the army. He apparently desires to see the troops for himself, to examine into their discipline and general efficiency and to judge of their capabilities as soldiers for the performance of the work before them. At Gen. Ord's headquarters everything was unusually active, and on Monday it was known that a portion of his army, afterward found to be Turner's and Foster's Divisions of the Twenty-fourth and Birney's Colored Division of the Twenty-fifth, the whole commanded by Gen. (Rt.) would join the Army of the Potomac south of the James. On Monday, the 27th, in company with another knight of the quill, I left Gen. Ord's headquarters for the Army of the Potomac, remarking to "Uncle William," our ancient colored cook, just previous to starting, "Well, William, take good care of yourself, and in case the Johnnies break through our lines, as I think they will, make good your retreat across the river." The remark was made to ascertain his state of mind under the circumstances. With astonishment depicted on his countenance on discovering that I believed such a thing possible, he replied, "What, break from our camp? No, no; day may take all de troops away de place, if day or any leave a line o' de coons (colored soldiers) in front, I feels safe, yes, indeed, ear. You alls may laugh, but I tell you, de coons will be de first to get to Richmond, I feels it in my bones." Uncle William's prediction was nearly correct, as proved by subsequent events.  
On Monday, Sheridan's long column of troops filed down to the vicinity of Hancock Station, keeping well to the rear of our works, to shield his movements from the enemy. Sherman was welcomed to City Point with the thunder of cannon, where he met in council the President and the Lieutenant-General, and the troops were being rationed for the campaign.  
Meanwhile the air was full of reports with reference to the movement about to commence. Some pretended to know that Goldsborough would be our objective point; some that the whole affair was to be only a raid by Sheridan to Burkeville, the intersection of the Southside and Danville Railroads, some that the whole army, with the exception of a sufficient force left to garrison the City Point defenses, would abandon the works in front of Petersburg and swing off to some point on the railroads mentioned, but no one knew the real intentions of the Lieutenant-General but the favored few justly entitled to his confidence.  
**THE ADVANCE.**  
On Tuesday, the 28th, Major-Gen. E. D. C. Ord, with the portion of the Army of the James before mentioned, arrived on our left and encamped behind the line of the Second Corps, which rested its left on Hatcher's Run. At night Sheridan and the Second and Fifth Corps received orders to march in the morning—the cavalry and Humphrey at six, and the command of Warren at three o'clock. The Fifth, which had been quartered in the rear of the Second, was ordered to move this early, as the position which had been assigned them in the new line to be formed was further from the starting point than that of the Second, which was directed to move across the Run and form a line nearly parallel with the Vaughn road. The interval between the Second and Sixth Corps, caused by the left flank movement of the former, was to be filled by Gen. Ord's forces. The Sixth and Ninth Corps received no orders to march, but were simply to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice.  
**THE RAIL OPEN.**  
On Wednesday the forces mentioned took their line of march. Gen. Meade's headquarters, near the Aiken House at Park Station, were broken up at 6 o'clock, and at eleven Gen. Grant, accompanied by Generals Williams and Ingalls, a number of his staff and several civilians, arrived on a special train at Humphrey Station, the terminus of the railroad, within a mile of Hatcher's Run on the Vaughn road. Here Grant and his modest cortege mounted their horses, and after visiting the headquarters of Gen. Ord, near by, moved down to the new line which had been formed, in compliance with orders, south of Hatcher's Run. Gen. Meade and staff had already preceded him by several hours, and was superintending the formation of the Second Corps line, which in the afternoon was advanced over a mile northward.  
The Rebel pickets across the Run fell back before the advance of the Second Corps, and the new line was assumed without any opposition. Intrenching tools were brought into requisition, and in a short time the position was rendered secure against any attack. During this time the Fifth Corps was moving down the Goshen Road, a little west of south and several miles east of the Vaughn. Five miles from the point of starting, the Corps struck another road, known as the Old Stage Road, leading west to the Vaughn, which it crossed on a by-road to the Quaker or Military Road, leading north to the Boydton Plank. Meanwhile, Sheridan was moving still further to the left, in the direction of Dinwiddie Court House, which he did not enter until the next morning, owing to the unavoidable delay at Rowanty, over which he constructed a bridge.  
Moving on the Quaker Road, through a wooded country, with occasional clearings and small streams, the Fifth crossed Gravelly Run at 2 p. m., and on arriving at May's farm, a short distance beyond, found a line of Rebel earthworks and a number of hills deserted by the enemy's pickets. A few hundred yards beyond this point the Rebel skirmishers were encountered by our flankers, who gradually advanced, followed by the column, pushing the enemy before them, until they reached another clearing. Here the Brigade of Gen. Chamberlain, which had led the column, was disposed in line of battle, and advanced across the clearing. When well in the clearing the enemy opened from the woods behind, driving back our skirmishers upon the line of battle, which now became hotly engaged. A sharp engagement lasted for fifteen minutes, when the enemy, who had used no artillery, showing no disposition to retire, Battery B of the 4th United States Artillery was brought up and posted on the right of the road, to compel a retrograde movement on their part. A few rounds, well directed, and the fire of the enemy slackened. Chamberlain's Brigade was then directed to charge, which it gallantly did, the enemy falling back hastily upon the Quaker toward the Boydton Plank-road. Gen. Warren then formed his